5: Pollard M-5 (no date) 1921 AE4 Lolo AE4

this division partly on similarity of customs among the different branches of the same class and partly on evidence furnished by the languages spoken by the various tribes.

The Nosu and Miao languages stand in one class and the Shan in another. In nearly all words of the first class the vowel ends the word. The trifling exception to this rule is found in words which end in "ng." These two languages are thus similar to the Japanese, where the same rule prevails. It can easily be noticed in such words as Yo-ko-hama, Na-ga-sa-ki. In some words which have been taken from Chinese, whose language and literature have had great influence over the Island Kingdom, this vowel-ending rule has been modified, but in purely Japanese words the rule which is extant in Nosu and Miao prevails there also. This fact may strengthen the very reasonable idea held by some, that the Japanese race originally came from the east coast of China, where centuries ago the Miao races predominated. This vowel-ending rule, which gives great euphony to the languages, is broken when one comes to the Shan dialects, and one immediately concludes that the Shan belong to another race than the Nosu or Miao. On comparing the various dialects spoken by the different branches of the Nosu and Miao one soon sees that these two peoples have freely borrowed words from each other. The structure of the languages is, however, very different. In the Nosu languages the object follows the subject and precedes the verb. When one first came up against this peculiarity something very familiar seemed to touch one's brain. It seemed as if one had had a dream years ago, and then suddenly had run up against the places and events of the dream. After a while the ghost of Julius Cæsar appeared to one, and the memory

5: Pollard M-5 (no date) 1921 AE4 Lolo AE4

for a short time on her heavy burden-bearing journey. The official instanced this as showing what a strong race the Yunnan people are. He does not know the awful price that poor woman would have to pay in later years for her terrible experience.

Before we reached the water's edge we began to shout across to the other side, giving the captain of the ferry warning that our party would soon be wanting to be taken across to the Yunnan shores. We hoped that he would hear our shouts and be on the Nosu side to meet us as soon as we had finished our long climb down. Most Chinese ferrymen, expecting a good tip, would have done this readily. But as we neared the Yangtse waters we saw no signs of any response to our shouts. The boat was still tied up securely to the Yunnan bank, and there was no move whatever on the part of the ferry captain. This proc~dure considerably disconcerted us. At first we did not see through the plot, and were merely annoyed at the delay. Our escort wished to see us safely over the river and then were going to return up that hill past the danger zone that same night. We were anxious not to delay them unduly. It was very kind of them to come so far with us and we did not wish to trespass on their kindness any more.

The first hour passed fairly pleasantly, thinking that every ten minutes would see the captain hurrying along from the market town. After the first hour was over, and still there was no sign of the boatman, our men lost their temper and began roundly cursing all the ten thousand generations that had led up to the birth of the captain who refused to appear. I have usually found that the aboriginals, when they start swearing, do so in Chinese. Their own words have entirely failed by the side of the Chinese epithets, which express with a

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refined force or blunt coarseness the most terrible or horrible curses a person in his wildest passion would wish to give utterance to. A knowledge of the swear words of the Chinese gives one an open window into their real thoughts and wishes. It is often said in extenuation that the Chinese use these terrible, filthy oaths without thought or understanding of their import. Such is not the case, for when two men or women really warm up to the fray it is like a closely fought game of chess when each antagonist meets the move of the other with a careful counter move of his own. They understand all too well what they say, and thrust and parry with the skill of practised gladiators.

We were kept waiting four hours at the ferry, unable to cross over the hundred yards that separated us from the safety of China proper.

Near by where we were waiting was a shingle beach, at the junction of a small stream with the Yangtse. Several of us went down to this beach, and, to while the time away, began throwing stones. This led on to talk about the stories that had gone abroad concerning the foreigner's prowess in stone-catching. Several of the party tried me again. Once more most of the stones proved quite easy of catch, for the men were too polite to pelt me in dead earnest. While we were enjoying the fun and killing the tedium of waiting for the immovable ferry, the men in the cave were watching, and from what they saw they came to the conclusion that the uncanny foreigner, whom rumour said a hundred men could not hit, had better be left alone. The simple fun of stone-throwing and stone-catching set alight the fires of the raiders' superstitions, and the signal was given that we were too strong to be attacked. True it is that fears as well as

7: Clarke M-3 (no date) 1911 AE5 Miao AE5
Lolo AE4
Shan-Thai AL3

APPENDIX I

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THE following lists of words will enable those who are interested in comparative philology to form some opinion of the languages spoken by the non-Chinese peoples of Kweichow Province.

System of orthography used in writing down the following vocabularies:—

a like *a* in *father*.
e like *e* in *led*.
eh like *u* in *murder*.
ö like *eh* or like the same letter in German.
i like *ea* in *tea*; when followed by a final consonant like *i* in *sit*.
o like *o* in *so*; when followed by a final consonant like *o* in *hot*.
u like *oo* in *too*; when followed by a final consonant like *u* in *sung*.
ĭ is hardly a vowel sound. Pronounce the English word *its* without the *i* and that is what *tsĭ* is like. Pronounce *its* without the *it* and that is what *sĭ* is like.
ai like *i* in *light*.
ao like *ou* in *loud*.
ei like *ai* in *laid*.
eo a blend of *e* and *o*.
aeo a blend of *a* and *eo*.
ua like *wa* in *waft*.
uei like the English *way*.
uo like *wa* in *war*.
b like *b* or *p* in English unaspirated.
d like *d* or *t* in English unaspirated.
f, h, k, l, m, n, r, s, sh, v, y, w, these are pronounced like the same letters in English.

Note.—' is the sign of an aspirate, thus f' is *f* aspirated.
c like a very hard sharp *k*; there is something like a click in it in Miao.
ch like *ch* in *chin* aspirated.
g soft like *g* in *gin* unaspirated.
ǵ hard like *g* in gate
nd nasal sound before *d*.
nt nasal sound before *t* aspirated.
mb sound of *m* before *b*.
mp sound of *m* before *p* aspirated.
ng like *ng* in *sing*. Also used as an initial sound.
ny like *n* before the *y* sound.
p like *p* in English aspirated.
t like *t* in English aspirated.
kh a strongly aspirated guttural.
ll like the Welsh *ll*.
bl, br, dr, gl, kl, pl, pr—these are pronounced the same as in English.
z a rough initial sound, not an aspirate; it is indescribable, and must be heard to be appreciated.
The final consonants *m, p, t, k* are pronounced the same as in English, but much more lightly.
The *r* in Chung-chia has a suggestion of *th* in it. It is never trilled.

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Note.—The Chinese given is the Chinese of Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province, and is written according to the system of orthography given above.

The Keh-lao are from Anshunfu.
The No-su or Lo-lo are from Anshunfu.
The Chung-chia are from Kweiyang.
The Heh Miao are from P'anghai Tsingpinghsien.
The Ya-chio Miao are from Tatang in Tingfanchow.
The Hua Miao are from Anshunfu.

[TABLE

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APPENDIX

English.	Chinese.	Keh-lao.	No-su or Lo-lo.	Kweichow Chung-chia.	Siamese.	Kwangsi Chung-chia.	Heh Miao.	Ya-ch'io Miao.	Hua Miao.
one	i	si	dai	ndiao, yit	et	ndiu, yit	i	i	i
two	er	so	nyi	suong, nyi	song	ruong	au	o	ao
three	san	da	se	sam	sam	ram	ba, bie	bie	be
four	si	bu	lli	si	si	rei, ri	llao	bleo	bleo
five	wu	mbu	ngwu	ng	ha	ha	gia	bzi	bsi
six	lu	nang	chio	rok	hok	yok	dieo	dsŭ	dseo
seven	chi	shi	shi	dsat	chet	sat	shiung	sau	shiang
eight	ba	vleo	heh	bieh	bet	be, bet	ia	yi	yi
nine	gio	su	kö	ku	kao	giu	gio	gia	gia
ten	si	beo	tsö	chip, ship	sib	ship	gieo	ku	ku
hundred	be	gin	hu	bak	...	bak	ba	ba	ba
thousand	chien	du	du	riang	...	shien	s'e	chie	tsai
myriad	uan	vang	mi	van	...	uan	vie	ua	vang
is	si	dso	ngeo	shi, dai	...	shi	diau	ieh	iao
have	yu	ngen	dso	li	...	mei	mai	nieo	ma
this	dse ko	...	...	kai ni	...	kai ni	lai nung	du na	lo na
that	na ko	...	...	kai ndi	...	kai dei	lai ai	du ü	lo i
which?	na ko	...	...	{kai laeo	...	kai ma	lai dou,	de shi	{giao a
here	dse li	...	...	{kai ma	...	kai re	dai shi	cau na	{dsi
there	na li	...	...	gi ni	...	gi ni	hang nung	cau ü	cao na
where?	na li	...	...	gi ndi	...	...	hang ai	...	cao i
want	iao	mai	le	gi laeo	...	...	hang don	ia	...
come	lai	mo	li	ao	ao	ao	eo	lu	ia
				mai	mai	mai	lou		lao

M 1912
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Kwo
Shon-Miao AE3

English.	Chinese.	Keh-lao.	No-su or Lo-lo.	Kweichow Chung-chia.	Siamese.	Kwangsi Chung-chia.	Heh Miao.	Ya-ch'io Miao.	Hua Miao.
go	k'ü	vu	yö	bai	bai	bai	mung	hu	mu
make, do	dso	...	...	ko	...	ko	ai	a	a
look	k'an	...	...	yang	...	shiu	nge	r'a	mao
see	gien	...	...	ran, yö	...	yen	bang	bu	bao
word	hua	...	...	zao	...	ua	s'ei	lü	lo
speak	so	...	...	nao, kang	...	kang	gieo, cang	a lü	c'o lo
hear	tin	...	...	nyi	...	nyi	ntang	do gia	nao
laugh	shiao	...	...	riu	ro, rai	yu	dio	dsu	dsao
walk	dseo	bai	sö	bai	...	blai	he	mu	sü
weep	k'u	...	ngö	dai	...	dai	kang	ca	ca
strike	da	...	ndu	duai, di	...	da	duei	du	deo
fear	pa	...	gi	lao	...	lao	sh'i	r'i	ntai
calico	bu	bö	mi	bang, ruok	...	bang	shi	ndo	ndeo
black	he	lang	nao	uan	...	nam	deo	klü	klo
white	be	ru	tu	zao	hkao	hao	llu	kli	klaeo
red	hung	llo	ne	nding	döng	ndlng	shiao	li	lai
blue	lan	le	wo	wung	...	muong	le	bra	so na
yellow	huang	nyi	sa	ien	...	hen	f'ie	cau	klang
hot	re	lieh	tsu	rao, riam	...	rlk	sh'fo	tsü	ko
cold	len	ka yin	ia, wya	giang, dsa	...	yiam	sei	sie	dai
high	kao	vieh	chium	sang	sung	rang	hi	r'e	suai
low	ngai	kua	chio ne	dam	dam	dam	ka, nga	lü	ngei
large	da	dso	zwo	ndum	dong	lao	ll'io	llu	lliao
small	shiao	nga	tseh	nai	noi	ning	nieo, yieo	iu	yieo
many	do	ai	nu	lai	lai	lai	nao	ndo	ndeo

7: Clarke M-3 (no date) 1911 AE5 Miao AE5

Lolo AE 4
Shan-Thai AL3

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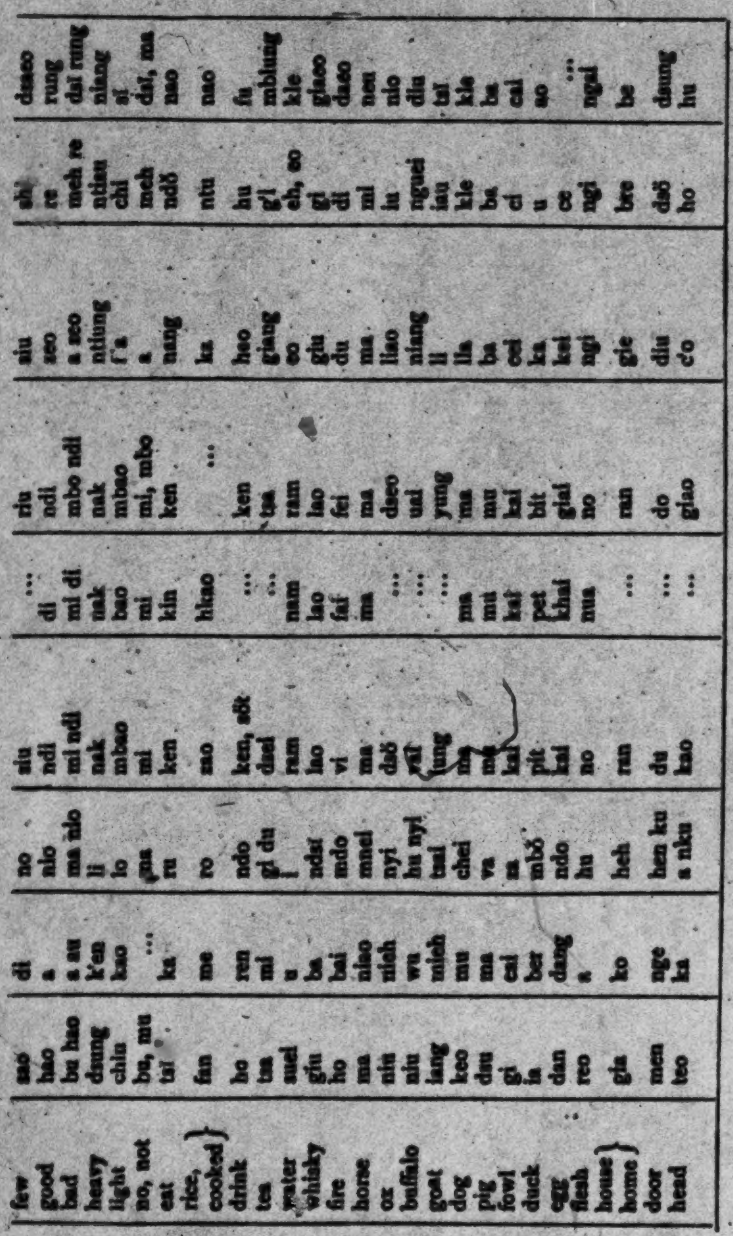

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English.	Chinese.	Keh-lao.	No-su or Lo-lo.	Kweichow Chung-chia.	Siamese.	Kwangsi Chung-chia.	Heh Miao.	Ya-ch'le Miao.	Hua Miao.
ear	er	rao	le bo tsu	re	...	reo	niei	bre	mbi
eye	yen	dao	na du	da	da	ngui	mai	mü	ma
hair	fa	ma sang	hu tseh	ben	...	bium	lliang	blo	bleo
hand	seo	mao	la	vung	...	fông	biei	di	de
foot	gio	cau	chi ba	din	din	din	lao	ce	daeo
tooth	ia	bang	dsa ma	van	fan	heo	mpi	nti	nai
heart	shin	lu	neh ma	dsö	chai	ram	lliu	bli	zual
silver	yin	nyin	tu	ngan	ngon	ngan	nyi	nyi	nyai
copper	tung	nge	gi ne	luong	...	luong	deo	deh	dung
iron	tie	ging	hö	va	...	fa	ll'eo	liu	ll'eo
salt	yen	nyö	tsu	ku	...	giu	shie	re	ndse
buy	mai	...	sö	dsö	su	dseo	mai	mi	ma
sell	mai	...	...	kai	khai	kai	mai	mi	ma
road	lu	ken	niö	ran	...	uan	kei	ke	ke
street	kai	kai	...	kai	...	kai	ca	ke	kai
marked	tsang	k'ö	gi kao	gei	...	heo	shiang	ki	k'ü
river	{ho / giang}	ndei	yi	da	...	da	ntiang	...	nai
hill	{bo / san}	dse	mbe	bo	...	bo	bao, biei	bie	dao
sun	'rh	kuei	me tso	uan	van	nguan	ntai	ntü	no
moon	yue	ma do	hu bo	ndin	...	ndin	ll'a	lli	lli
heaven	tien	vlei	me ko	mben	men	mben	vai	lü dü	ndo
earth	di	du	mi chi	da, ndan	...	ndan	da	bu de	la dei
year	nien	...	ko	bi	bi	bei	ntleo	sö	sung

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man (homo)	ren	...	uo tso	uen	...	uen	nai	ni	...
I	ngo	...	...	ku	kha	ku	vai	ku	ko
thou	ni	...	...	meng	mung	mung	mung	yi	ke
he	ta	...	...	di	...	dei	nih	ni	ni
mine	ngo di	...	...	kai, ku	...	kai ku	vai bie	ku bie	ko di
thine	ni di	...	...	kai mung	...	kai mung	meng bie	yi bie	ke di
his	ta di	...	...	kai di	...	kai dei	nih bie	ni bie	ni di
who?	na i ko	...	za io	vang laco	...	bu re	dai shi	deh shi	giao a / dai
wind	feng	...	mi hi	rum	lom	röm	giang	gia	gia
rain	ü	...	mu hu	uen	...	uen	nung	nŏ	nang
stone	si	...	lo mu	rin	hin	yin	sei	re	re
demon	kuei	...	vi	vang	...	fang	llie	klau	klang
snake	se	...	bu za	ngö	ngu	dang	ne	na	nang
give	kei	...	...	zaco	...	rong	bai, diao	ceh	bo
skin	pi	...	nyi ko	nang	nang	nang	li	di	dzco
die	si	...	shi	dai	dai	dai	da	da	da
long	tsang	...	seh	rai	...	rai	da	die	nde
short	duan	...	nde	din	...	din	ka, lai	lü	lo
near	gin	...	no de	kaco	...	giaco	zei	re	re
far	yuen	...	vö	kai	...	giai	dou	ce	kle
hard	ngen	...	k a	nduong	...	ndong	diu, ka	dau cu	daco
soft	ruan	...	no	uen	...	uen	mai	mri	pa
tree	su, ma,	...	seh deh	vai	...	fai	deo	ha	dung
clothes	i	...	to uo	bu	...	bu	u	bŭ le	tsao
shoes	hai	...	za shi	zai	...	hai	ha	k'o	k'u
weary	lei	...	ta	nai	...	me	kau zwo	c'e	kla

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English.	Chinese.	Keh-lao.	No-su or Lo-lo.	Kweichow Chung-chia.	Siamese.	Kwangsi Chung-chia.	Heh Miao.	Ya-chi Miao.	Hua Miao.
rope	so	...	dsa	dsak	...	dsak	lla	lla	lla
bowl	uan	...	lo di	dsa	...	nan	di kang	di	ndi
walnut	he tao	...	seh meh	dsao	...	he dao	he dao	chi, shi	klaeo
chestnut	ban li	...	meh dso	sai, bak	...	ban li	cao	la	ming
peach	tao	...	seh gio	dao	...	lak ma	llang	kla	kla
persimmon	si hua	...	seh ba	ndai	...	...	mi	mi	nai
pear	li	...	seh ndu	li	...	...	za	ra	ra
bridge	chiao	...	ngu	giu	...	gio	gieo	lla	lla
root	ken	...	seh tse	ra	rak	rak	giang	giau	giang
father	fu, tie	...	a ba	lei, diei	...	yei, dei	ba	...	...
mother	mu, ma	...	a ma	lai, miei	...	me	mi	a nyi	nai
know	dsi, shiao de	...	...	ro	ru	ro	bang	bō	bu
child	er	...	...	lek	luk	lak	dai	dī	do
little pig	dsu dsai	...	...	lek mu	luk mu	...	...	...	do ba
rat	hao, su	...	...	nu	nu	neo	ne	bra	a bia
sleep	suei	...	...	lap	lab	...	bie lhi	bō gio	klang bia
field	tien	...	...	na	na	nai lap	li	lie	lai
behind	heo	...	...	lang	lang	nā	keo	...	cang
lunatic	feng dsi	...	...	bak	ba	...	...	...	vli klang
divide	fen	...	...	ban	ban	...	fai	...	fai
we	ngo men	...	...	rao	rao	rao	bie	bie	be
ye, you	ni men	...	...	su	su	...	mie	mi	ne
they	ta men	...	...	sao di	...	...	nih dau	bo ki	...

?: Clarke M-3 (no date) 1911 AE5 Miao AE5
Lolo AE4
Sino-Tibetan Border AE3

APPENDIX II

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The lists of words given below are from different Lo-lo or No-su peoples in Kweichow and Yunnan. As I did not take down these words myself, I am not sure about the value of all the consonants, vowels, and diphthongs used. However, for the purposes of comparative philology, the words will serve as well as most lists of words, as writers seldom explain the system of orthography they use in writing them.

The Weining and Chaotung No-su lists were sent me by Mr. Hicks. Weiningchow is in the north-west of Kweichow Province, and Chaotung is three or four days north of Weining, in the province of Yunnan.

The Li-su, La-ka, and Kang-i lists were sent me by Mr. Nicholls. These people, who belong to the No-su race, are to be found in Wutingchow, about five days north of Yunnanfu, and northward up to the Chinsha-chiang or River of Golden Sands, as the Yangtze River is called in that region.

The few Si-fan words were taken down by Mr. C. Baber at Tao-ta-ti, probably in Szechwan.

[TABLE

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Lolo AE4
Sino-Tibetan Border AE3

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English.	Weining No-su.	Chao-tung No-su.	Li-su.	La-hu.	Kang-i.	Si-fan.
one	t'a	ki	ch'i	t'a	ta	tu
two	ni	ni	ne	ne	ne	nu
three	sŏ	so	so	sa	sa	si
four	lli	bre	le	lie	lle	jro
five	ngu	nga	ngo	ngo	ngo	ngei
six	ch'ŏ	ch'lo	ch'o	ch'o	ch'u	ch'u
seven	shi	shi	she	she	she	shun
eight	hŏ	hŏ	hei	hei	he	jih
nine	chü	ku	ke	ku	ker	ngo
ten	ts'eo	ts'e	ts'e	tsei	ts'ai	ch'i ch'i
hundred	ho	ha	ho	ho	u	...
thousand	tu	tu	tu	sa	...	...
want / wish	lü	nge	le	nga	ngo	...
come	li	la	lao	lei	lei	...
go	leo	dev leo	ye	le	ye	...
make	tseo	tse	pei	pei	pei	...
see	ni	e	miao	na	ngo	...
word	hing	hi	ta pu	ta che	...	...
speak	nto hing	nde hi	...	che	nchi	...
hear	no	nya	ta no	ta no	...	...
laugh	rai	ri	ver	nguo ye	...	...
walk	seo	si, ia	ye	ta le	ye	...
weep	nü	e	nger	ngu	...	...
strike	ntu	ntu	te	tu	...	...
fear	chieh	ni ia	chiu	chiu	chu	...
calico	mi mi	mu mu	me	p'o	p'u ho	...
black	na	nie	nei	na	na	...
white	t'u	t'u	p'iu	t u	t'u	...
red	neo	ne	ne	nei	nei	...
blue	iŏ	o	p'e	vu wu	pa pa ya	...
yellow	shŏ	shi	she	sho	sha sha-yang	...
hot	tso	ts'a	ts'o	ts'o	ts'u	...
cold	ch'i	nyie	chei	chia ke	cha nke	...
high	ch'io mu	a mu	me	ch'a mu	...	...
low	ch'io nai	e mu	nge	ch'e ne	...	...
large	rŏ	a	ver	wo	...	...
small	mpa	i tsi	yere	neur	...	...
many	nu	na	miu	no	...	...
few	nŏ	nu	nga niu	ch'e ts'e	...	...
good	tsu	tsu	tse	to	tso	...
bad	ma tsu	ma tsu	te	he	...	...
heavy	li	a lu	le	le	...	...

7: Clarke M-3 (no date) 1911 AE5 Miao AE5
Lolo AE4
Sino-Tibetan Border AE3

APPENDIX

M 192 L 192 Si 192

English.	Weining No-su.	Chao-tung No-su.	Li-su.	La-ka.	Kang-i.	Si-fan.
light	lo	le	la	la	...	...
no, not	ma	ma	ma	ma	...	...
eat	tsu	tsa	chong	tso	...	...
rice, cooked	chia	kue	tso	a me	...	...
drink	to	te	ta	ye ta	...	...
tea	chi tu	chi tu	lo ve	lo chie	...	...
water	i	ri	a chie	ye	...	...
whisky	nyi	nyi	chi pe	chi	...	...
fire	mi tie	to	to	mo to	...	...
horse	mu	mu	mu	mu	...	...
ox	nü	nü	ne	ne	...	...
buffalo	o nü	o nü	o ne	o ne	...	...
goat	ch'i	ch'ie	a ch'i	chi'i	...	...
dog	ch'i	ch'i	a nu	ch'e	...	...
pig	ba	bie	vare	va	...	...
fowl	a	ie	yere	ya	...	...
duck	pe	ö	a	e	...	...
egg	nto	o	fu	llo	...	...
flesh	fu	ha	ho	ho	...	...
house, home	hi	ie	a k'e	a ke	...	...
door	ko keo	nga k'e	a tu	a ko	...	...
head	ko	u	o te	o ka	...	...
ear	lo po	na pu	no pa	no pa	...	...
eye	na tu	nie tu	mare tu	na tu	...	...
hair	mi	mu	u tse	o ts'e	...	...
hand	la	lie	lai	la pa	...	...
foot	t'u ch'i	ta chi	ch'e	ch'e pa	...	...
tooth	djö	dri	seh	nie pu	...	...
heart	nei	nie	ne mo	ne mo	...	...
silver	t'u	t'u	piu	t'u	...	...
copper	...	dji	che	che	...	...
iron	sie pie	hu	her	sie	...	...
salt	ts'u	ts'a	tso	tso	...	...
sun	nie dji	ni dji	a me ne	mu ch'e	...	...
moon	lo po	lo po	shiu pu	mao po	...	...
heaven	mü	mü	me ka	mu ka	...	...
earth	mi	ni	me nare	me ch'e	...	...
demon	ts'o pu	lie djie	nei	vare	...	...
hill	pie	pu	tare po	pare ta	...	...
tree	chie	chi	shi che	shi tse	...	...
rain	ho	ha	ho	ho	...	...